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XLV.—*A List of the Endomychid Coleoptera of Indo-China, with Descriptions of new Species.* By GILBERT J. ARROW, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

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AMONGST the extensive collections of Coleoptera from the province of Tonkin and the Upper Mekong River sent to me by Monsieur R. Vitalis de Salvaza, who has so greatly increased our knowledge of the insect fauna of that region, is an important series belonging to the beautiful and interesting fungus-feeding family Endomychidæ, a very large proportion of which were previously unknown and are here described. All the types are in the British Museum, which is greatly indebted to the collector for this valuable addition to the collection.

Up to the present time not more than two or three species of Endomychidæ in all have been recorded from Indo-China, although Gorham's enumeration of those found in Burma, published in the Annals of the Genoa Museum for 1896 (vol. xxxvi.), amounts to twenty-nine. This number is exceeded in the list which follows, which includes no less than seventeen species hitherto entirely unknown.

*Spathomeles decoratus*, Gerst. This striking insect is abundant at Luang Prabang on the Upper Mekong.

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*Amphisternus corallifer*, Gerst. Found less commonly in the same locality as the last.

*Amphisternus bellicosus*, Gerst., var. nov. *laotinus*. Nam Mat, Upper Mekong. This variety differs from the typical form in the red-tipped elevation rising from the middle of each elytron not being produced to a sharp point. *A. bellicosus* was originally recorded from Sumatra and Penang, but it appears to be a rather wide-ranging species with numerous local races.

*Amphisternus pustulifer*, Gorh. Xieng Khouang. Only the female of this has been described. The male has much more slender antennæ and legs, the front tibia bearing a very slight tooth in the middle of its inner face, and from that point to the end being compressed and clothed internally with close fine pubescence. The last ventral segment is broadly emarginate.

*Engonius gratus*, Gorh. Luang Prabang : Paklay. Cambodia : Kompong Kech. Gorham gives the range of this species as from Bengal to Tenasserim.

*Engonius opimus*, Gorh. Luang Prabang. Also found in Burma.

*Engonius similis*, sp. n.

Niger, vel nigro-violaceus, elytris utrinque maculis transverse subovatis duabus læte flavis ornatis, prima post-humerali paulo obliqua fere ad marginem externum attingenti, secunda antepicali breviori; elongatus, pronoto modice transverso, lateribus antice convergentibus, postice leviter divergentibus, angulis anticis prominentibus, posticis acutis; elytris sat crebre et distincte punctatis, modice convexis, extus anguste marginatis, lateribus haud fortiter arcuatis:

♂, tibia antica medio fortiter spinosa, intermedia post medium bene excisa, haud dentata, segmento ultimo abdominali fortiter haud late exciso.

Long. 10-11 mm.; lat. max. 5 mm.

SIAM,<sup>2</sup> LAOS: Vientiane (*R. Vitalis de Salvaza*, June), Pak Leung (*R. V. de Salvaza*, Feb.).

*Engonius similis* is closely similar to *E. kluysi*, Gerst., and indeed almost identical in colour and markings, but it is a little more elongate, the prothorax less transverse, the elytra

less convex, less rounded at the sides, and with much less distinct lateral margins. The club of the antenna also is rather narrower.

In the male the tooth of the front tibia is strong, the middle tibia is excised at its inner edge, but without a distinct tooth at the upper limit of the excised part, and the terminal segment of the abdomen is less broadly bilobed than in *E. klugi*.

*Engonius opacicollis*, sp. n.

Niger, opacus, elytris æneo-nigris, nitidis, singulo fasciis duabus pallide flavis ornato, fasciis irregularibus, angustis, anteriori posthumerali, fere ad marginem externum attingenti, posteriori subapicali; oblongus, convexus, pronoto sat lato, subtiliter punctato, medio longitudinaliter sulcato, lateribus medio paulo dilatatis, antice et postice leviter convergentibus, angulis anticis productis, obtusissimis, posticis fere rectis; elytris ubique crebre punctatis, antennarum articulo tertio quam quarto haud duplo longiori, tibiis 4 anterioribus valde arcuatis:

♂, tibia antica apice intus excisa, femoribus et tibiis posticis intus longe ciliatis, segmenti ventralis ultimi spatio modiano quadrato abrupte elevato et utrinque carinato.

Long. 9 mm.; lat. max. 5 mm.

Xieng Khouang (May, December).

Nearly related to *E. signifer*, Gorh., and with almost the same elytral pattern, the two irregular transverse bars being merely a little narrower. It differs most markedly from that species in the opaque pronotum, which is also very much more finely and sparingly punctured and proportionally broader, with the front angles still more produced and blunt. The distinctive features of the male are as in *E. signifer*, but the elevated plate upon the last ventral segment is larger and more quadrate. In both species there is also a pair of minute accessory tubercles at the posterior margin of the preceding segment.

*Engonius brevipes*, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus, singulo elytro fasciis duabus transversis rufis ornato, anteriori post-humerali, fere ad marginem externum attingenti, medio constricta, posteriori anteapicali angusta, undulata; oblongus, modice convexus, pronoto lato, nitidissimo, medio haud sulcato, antico subtilissime punctulato, lateribus postice rectis, fere parallelis, antice regulariter arcuatis, angulis anticis obtusis, posticis fere rectis, foveis basalibus fortiter impressis, fere ad medium attingentibus; elytris ubique crebre

punctatis, lateribus ad post medium parallelis, deinde leviter arcuatis; antennis pedibusque brevibus, illarum articulis 4°-8° transversis:

♂, tibiis omnibus latis, apicem versus latioribus et dense sericeo-vestitis, intermediis postice posticisque antice arcuatis.  
Long. 5.5 mm.; lat. max. 3 mm.

Xieng Khouang (April).

I have seen only a single male of this species, the smallest yet known of its genus. It is of a peculiarly compact oblong form, with a strongly transverse prothorax, whose greatest width is equal to that of the elytra, and narrowing very little to the shoulders. It is very smooth and shining, with a deep basal furrow, no longitudinal channel, and basal foveæ strongly impressed and extending almost to the middle. The elytra scarcely taper behind, and are closely and evenly punctured, but smooth and shining. The legs and antennæ are short and stout, the third joint of the latter conical in shape and little longer than it is broad at the outer end, the succeeding joints all transverse.

The tibiæ of the male are not toothed, but broadly dilated a little beyond the base and clothed with close silky pubescence towards the extremity. The hind tibiæ are especially broad from the middle (where they are strongly curved) to the extremity. The middle tibiæ are incurved just before the end.

*Eumorphus austerus*, Gerst. Nam Tiene, Upper Mekong. This species ranges from Assam to Cambodia.

*Eumorphus sanguinipes*, Guér. This was found by M. Vitalis in the same locality as the last, and has a similar range northwards, but I have not seen it from farther south.

*Eumorphus quadriguttatus*, Illig. Vientiane, Pak Pha; Annam; Tonkin. This is an extremely common insect throughout its range, which extends to Java, Sumatra, and Borneo.

*Eumorphus simplex*, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus, elytris violaceo-nigris, singulo maculis 2 flavis parvis ornato; sat elongatus, pronoto transverso, angulis omnibus productis, posticis acutis:

♂, tibia antica bisinuata, dente valido armata, postica recta, apice paulo excisa, abdominis subtus segmento penultimo nudo, ultimo

lateraliter subtiliter sericeo, medio nudo, apice haud profunde exciso :

♀, elytris haud productis, abdominis subtus apice haud exciso.  
Long. 11.5 mm. ; lat. max. 6 mm.

INDO-CHINA, LAOS : Luang Prabang, Lat Ham (*R. Vitalis de Salvaza*, March).

This species can only be distinguished from the common *E. quadriguttatus*, Ill., by a careful examination of the secondary sexual characters. In size, shape, and coloration it agrees exactly with it, but the male has the front tibia a little bisinuated, with the tooth stouter and more prominent, the abdomen is without the pad of dense erect hairs occupying the middle of the two terminal segments beneath, and the last ventral segment is much less deeply emarginate at the apex. The female has the extremities of the elytra less produced, and the apex of the abdomen is without the triangular excision found in that of *E. quadriguttatus*. There is an even closer relationship between this species and the Malayan *E. sybarita*, Gerst., but our form is a little smaller, less glossy above, and decorated with smaller spots, the posterior ones being separated by an interval about twice the diameter of each, whereas in *E. sybarita* it is of about equal diameter. The male has the front tibia more slender, the tooth less stout, and not followed by a distinct emargination.

*Eumorphus calcaratus*, sp. n.

Niger vel violaceo-niger, nitidus, elytris quadripustulatis, maculis parvis, flavis, rotundis, prima post-humerali aliaque ante-apicali; parum elongatus aut convexus, corpore supra minute punctato; prothorace transverso, lateribus leviter bisinuatis, angulis posticis vix acutis, haud productis, foveis basalibus bene impressis, fere ad medium attingentibus, elytris angustissime marginatis, haud productis; antennis sat gracilibus, clava angusta :

♂, tibia antica dente tuberculiformi haud acuminato armata, tibia postica apice lamina ciliata interna instructa, abdominis segmentis subtus medio erecte ciliatis, ultimo apice acute inciso.

Long. 7 mm. ; lat. max. 4 mm.

INDO-CHINA : Vien Ponkha, Upper Mekong R. (May), Sala Pang Yok, Luang Prabang (March), Ban Sai, Xieng Khouang (Feb.).

This species is small and compact in shape, entirely

shining above and decorated with four spots a little larger than those of *E. subguttatus*, Gerst., and not raised above the general surface. The antennæ are not very slender, and the club is narrower than in any other known species of the genus.

Various features, most of them peculiar to the male sex, distinguish this species from all others. The front tibiæ in that sex are straight and furnished beyond the middle with a blunt hairy tubercle instead of the usual sharp spine. The hind tibia is produced inwards at its extremity as a triangular plate, semi-transparent and closely fringed at its edges. The terminal ventral segment is broadly emarginate and acutely notched, and all the segments bear tufts of erect hairs along the middle line, forming together a longitudinal ventral crest.

In the female the terminal process of the hind tibia is shorter than in the male, and the hairs upon the abdomen are distributed over the ventral surface and not massed along the middle line as in the male.

*Eumorphus nanus*, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus, singulo elytro flavo-bimaculato, maculis haud minutis, rotundatis, anteriori fere ad humerem attingenti; parvus, oblongus, pedibus gracilibus, femoribus clavatis; pronoto transverso, subtiliter parce punctato, lateribus postico paulo contractis, angulis anticis prominentibus, posticis acutiusculis; elytris modico convexis, nitidis, sat fortiter et crebre punctatis, lateribus anguste marginatis:

♂, tibia antica fere recta, medio fortiter spinosa, abdominis segmento ultimo leviter emarginato.

Long. 5-5.5 mm.; lat. max. 3 mm.

TONKIN: Hanoi (Feb.).

This is by far the smallest known species of the genus. It belongs to the *quadriguttatus* group, but is more shining and without any purplish tinge. The elytral spots are, relatively to the size, about as large as in *E. quadriguttatus* and larger than in *E. calcaratus*, but the anterior ones are situated farther forward. The pronotum is rather broader than in the former species, rather less so than in the latter, and the elytra are much more strongly punctured than in either. In the rather thickened femora, as in general appearance, there is an obvious approximation to *Indulmus*, but the antennæ, which are quite those of *Eumorphus*, will serve to distinguish it.

*Eumorphus subguttatus*, Gerst. Luang Prabang, Ban Silah, Nam Mat, etc. Taken in abundance together with the following species, which very closely resembles it. It is also found in Borneo and Sumatra.

*Eumorphus vitalisi*, sp. n.

Niger, opacus, singulo clytro maculis parvis duabus pallide flavis ornato, prima posthumerali, secunda antepicali; corpore elongato, pronoto crebre parum perspicuo punctato, lateribus antice contractis, angulis acutis, postice fere parallelis, angulis haud productis; elytris lateraliter leviter arcuatis, angustissime deplanatis, postico paulo latioribus, apicibus haud productis, humeris leviter sed haud acute carinatis; antennis modice robustis:

♂, tibiis anticis rectis, post medium acute dentatis, intermediis apice incurvatis.

Long. 6·5–8·5 mm.; lat. max. 3–4 mm.

INDO-CHINA, LAOS: Ban Nam Mo, near Luang Prabang (March), Ban Na Gnao (February).

BURMA: Karen Hills (*Doherty*), Tenasserim (*E. T. Atkinson*).

M. Vitalis de Salvaza has found this species in abundance.

It is very closely related to *E. subguttatus*, Gerst., which is found in the same localities, although less abundantly. It differs from that species in having the pronotum more closely punctured and its sides regular in outline (and not ragged as in the other form), contracted in front and parallel behind. The hind angles are not produced in either sex. The elytra are not sharply carinate at the shoulders and are less produced at their extremities. The antennæ are rather shorter and stouter. The front tibiæ of the male are straight and slender (not distorted), the tooth is slighter and more acute, and arises beyond, instead of before, the middle. The size is a little smaller on the average than that of the other species.

*Eumorphus ocellatus*, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus, femoribus apicem versus rufis clytroque singulo punctis tribus elevatis pallide flavis ornato, una posthumerali prope marginem externum, secunda inter illum et suturam tertiamque antepicali; elongatus, pedibus antennisque gracilibus, pronoto transverso, nitidissimo, lateribus medio leviter angulatis, antice paulo convergentibus, postice paulo divergentibus, angulis anticis haud acutis, posticis fere rectis, foveis basalibus profundis, ultra medium attingentibus; elytris subtiliter sat crebre

punctatis, maculis 6 elevatis autem lævissimis, sicut vitreis, stria juxtasuturali impressa marginibusque externis anguste depressis; clava antennali angusta.

Long. 9 mm.; lat. max. 5 mm.

TONKIN: Chapa.

This species is described from a unique female specimen. It is remarkable as being, with the exception of *E. bipunctatus*, Perty, the only known species of this large genus in which the pattern is not confined to two pale patches upon each elytron. Here there are three small elevated shining spots of a translucent yellow colour resembling ocelli, the two anterior ones rather smaller than the third, the outer one of the two placed a little behind the humeral callus close to the external margin and the inner one midway between it and the suture. The third spot occupies the usual position. The fine puncturation covering the remaining surface of the elytra is absent from these spots. The terminal parts of the femora extending beyond the sides of the body are bright red, and the anterior angles of the thorax are also red in the single type-specimen, but this may not be a constant feature.

*Eumorphus inflatus*, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus, singulo elytro maculis 2 magnis pallide flavis ornato, maculis transverse ovalibus, prima humerali, paulo post basin sita, ad marginem externum sed haud in epipleuram producta, secunda anteapicali, vix ad marginem externum attingenti; brevis, convexus, pronoto haud lato, punctato, lateribus lævissime bisinuatis, angulis paulo productis, acutis, foveis basalibus ad medium protractis; elytris distincte sat crebre punctatis, ad humeros inflatis, obtuse dilatatis, lateribus postico anguste explanatis, apicibus separatim rotundatis, haud productis:

♂, tibia antica post medium haud acuto dentata, intermedia leviter arcuata:

♀, segmento 5<sup>o</sup> apice arcuatim emarginato.

Long. 9.5 mm.; lat. max. 5.5 mm.

XIENG KNOUANG; Ban Sai, Muong Pek (December).

There is no species with which this has any considerable degree of affinity. By its short and convex shape, as well as its size and coloration, it resembles *E. westwoodi*, Guér., but the angular dilatation of the elytra at the shoulders is quite peculiar and makes it the most isolated species in the genus. This conformation is exactly as in *Eucteanus humeralis* and related species and, in association with an almost



identical coloration, produces a marked resemblance to that genus, although the relationship is remote.

The pronotum is relatively rather narrow, with the sides approximately parallel, very feebly curved but a little dilated towards the base, and all the angles slightly produced. The four pale elytral spots are similar in size and shape to those of *E. westwoodi* and *alboguttatus*, but rather more transverse. The narrow elytral margins are as in those species, but the greatest width of the elytra is across the dilated shoulders.

In a single specimen from Pou Bia the pale spots are reduced to narrow transverse bars.

*Indalmus kirbyanus*, Latr. Luang Prabang, Pak Lay, Xieng Khouang, etc. This is a common species, widely distributed in India and the Malay Peninsula.

• *Ancylopus melanocephalus*, Oliv. Although M. Vitalis has only found a single specimen, this is probably the commonest of all the Endomychidæ, found almost all over the Old World.

*Cymbachus elegans*, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus, elytris violaceis, utroque maculis magnis duabus flavis ornato, prima humerali aliaque subapicali, his maculis rotundatis, vix ad margines externos attingentibus; ovalis, convexus, pronoto subtiliter irregulariter punctulato, lateribus leviter bisinuatis, angulis productis, anticis haud acutis, posticis acutis, foveis basalibus subtilibus; elytris paulo fortius punctatis, humeris modice prominentibus, lateribus leviter arcuatis, apicibus paulo attenuatis; antennis haud gracilibus, clava lata.

Long. 7 mm.; lat. max. 4 mm.

INDO-CHINA: Upper Mekong R., Nam Long (*R. Vitalis de Salvaza*, April).

Only one specimen of the species has been found.

The body is less short and broad than in either of the two species of *Cymbachus* hitherto known. The pronotum is narrower, with all the angles rather more produced, but the front ones blunter. The elytra have the shoulders only moderately prominent and the sides gently and regularly curved, widest at the middle and tapering behind. The whole upper surface is very smooth and shining, finely punctured, as in *C. pulchellus*, less strongly than in *C. formosus*. The antennæ are not very slender, but all the joints preceding the club are a little elongate, the 3rd not as long as the 4th

and 5th together. The club is short and broad. The elytra are deep violet in colour and ornamented with four large rounded yellow patches, which are separated in the longitudinal direction by an interval about half as wide as one of them, and in the transverse direction by a narrower interval.

*Dryadites vitalisi*, sp. n.

Niger, pronoti lateribus late elytrorumque disco toto rubris, hujus parte suturali antice et postice late producto; ovalis, convexus, pronoto sat angusto, medio modice punctato, marginibus elevatis, postice parallelis, antice fere abrupte contractis, angulis approximatis, productis, angulis posticis etiam acuminatis; elytris fortiter irregulariter seriato-punctatis, lateribus anguste reflexis, antennis modice gracilibus, clava minuta, articulo 9° triangulari, haud transverso, 10° et 11° valde transversis, connatis.

Long. 7 mm.; lat. max. 5 mm.

LAOS: Luang Prabang, Don Khoua (November).

There are two specimens, which I believe to be male and female, but which are identical externally.

There is a close resemblance to *D. borneensis*, but the new species is considerably larger, the red patch upon the elytra is more extensive, although exactly similar in outline, and not divided along the line of the suture, the sides of the pronotum are less regularly curved, the front angles more abruptly contracted, nearer together and more acute, the lines of punctures upon the elytra much more irregular and the antennæ more slender, with a less abrupt club, the ninth joint not broader than long.

*Lycoperdina mandarina*, Gerst. This widely-distributed species has been recorded from Tonkin by Fairmaire, but I have received no specimens from the region.

*Saula fuscicornis*, Fairm. Tonkin: Hoabinh. The antennæ of M. Vitalis's specimens are black except at the base, and not brown, but this is not a distinction upon which it is safe to rely, as Cziki has done in his key to the species.

PSEUDINDALMUS, gen. nov.

Corpus oblongum, glabrum, pedibus parum elongatis, femoribus paulo clavatis. Pronotum transversum, lateribus incrassatis, foveis basalibus fere parallelis lineaque recta basali profunde impressum, antice membrana stridulatoria instructum. Elytra

anguste marginata. Prosternum postico productum, paulo deplanatum, apice truncatum. Mesosternum leviter excavatum, antice angustatum, truncatum. Antennæ parum graciles, articulo 2° globoso, 3°-8° subæqualibus, perpaulo decreescentibus, 9°-11° intus leviter productis, transversis, ultimo truncato. Mandibula lata, apice minute fissa. Maxillæ lobus externus latus palpusque elongatus, acuminatus. Submentum fortiter transversim carinatum; palpi labiales brevissimi, articulo ultimo late cupuliformi. Maris antennarum articulus 9 quam 10 major.

This genus forms an interesting link between *Mycetina* and the apparently very dissimilar *Danae*, to which it is evidently related by the peculiar male character mentioned above, viz. the enlarged 9th joint of the antenna. It has a superficial resemblance to *Indalmus*, but is easily distinguished by the very differently formed antenna, with its strongly asymmetrical club and non-elongate third joint. Its nearest relationship is with *Mycetina*, from which it differs in the shape of the mesosternum as well as the sexual feature referred to.

*Pseudindalmus tonkinensis*, sp. n.

Niger, sat nitidus, utroque elytro bimaculato, maculis sanguineis, obliquis, anteriori posthumerali, posteriori prope suturam paulo dilatato; oblongus, pronoto subtiliter punctato, lateribus antice arcuatis, angulis prominentibus, postice fere parallelis, angulis acutiusculis, marginibus incrassatis; elytris ubique crebre haud fortiter punctatis, lateribus bene arcuatis, marginibus distincto reflexis:

♂, antennarum articulo 9° paulo inflato.

Long. 6.5 mm.; lat. max. 3.5 mm.

TONKIN (June): Upper Mekong R., Muong Sing (April).

This is entirely black above and beneath, except the four blood-red elytral spots, which are of rather more irregular shape than in the previous species, the anterior one just touching the humeral angle and produced obliquely inwards and backwards, the posterior one rather quadrate but produced forward a little parallel with the suture. It is a little larger than a second species, which I propose to describe under the name of *P. andamanicus*, with the elytra more distinctly dilated and margined at the sides, less shining, and rather less strongly but fairly closely punctured.

In the male the ninth joint of the antenna is distinctly larger than the tenth or eleventh.

*Encymon cinctipes*, Gorh. Laos. Previously recorded from Burma.

*Encymon ferialis* Gorh. Muong Sing and Vien Poukha. This was originally recorded from Borneo. I have not seen the type.

*Stenotarsus fuscicornis*, Gorh. Ban Na Gnao. Hitherto known only from Pegu and Tenasserim.

*Cyclotoma indiana*, Gorh. Muong Pek, Xieng Khouang, Nam Mat, Upper Mekong. This species ranges as far as the Darjeeling district.

*Milichius ornatus*, sp. n.

Niger, modice nitidus, ubique crebre punctatus, elytris maculis duabus magnis pallide flavis ad margines externos fere attingentibus utrinque ornatis, prima basali, puncto parvo nigro humerali interrupta, secunda anteapicali, subrotundata, postico minute excisa; modice convexus, subglobosus, pronoto brevi, crebre punctato, lateribus arcuatis, recurvatis, angulis anticis vix acutis, posticis rectis, basi utrinque subtiliter lineato-impresso; elytris fortiter, minus crebre, punctatis, late marginatis, callis humeralibus haud valde prominentibus, antennis haud longissimis, articulo 9° paulo elongato, 10° vix longiori quam latiori, 11° elongato-ovali.

Long. 5-6 mm.; lat. max. 4 mm.

INDO-CHINA: Laos, Ban na Lane (*R. Vitalis de Salvaza*, Jan.).

In its larger size, coloration and comparatively short antennæ this is an aberrant species showing a transition to the genus *Bolbomorphus*. It is black, with four large roundish patches upon the elytra, those on each side a little more widely separated from each other than from those of the other side, the anterior ones nearly reaching the base and outer margins, but with a small contained black spot at the humeral angle. The entire surface is strongly punctured, the elytra rather less shining and less convex than in the other species of the genus and with rather more distinctly reflexed lateral margins. The antennæ are about twice the length of the pronotum. The lower surface, like the upper, is closely and strongly punctured.

*Beccaria longicornis*, sp. n.

Nigra, nitida, pronoti lateribus vage rufescentibus, elytris irregulariter flavo-bifasciatis, fascia antica basali, ad suturam interrupta, macula nigra humerali aliaque juxta-scutellari includente, postica anteapicali, fasciis antice et postice longo bihamatis, inter se fere connexis; hemisphærica, convexa, capite subtiliter punctato, sericeo; pronoto sat fortiter et crebre punctato, lateribus bene marginatis, leviter arcuatis, angulis omnibus acutis, basi trisinuato, subtiliter marginato, foveis basalibus profundis, ad pronoti longitudinis partem tertiam æqualibus; elytris ubique æqualiter fortiter punctatis; antennis gracilibus, quam corporis dimidium longioribus.

Long. 5 mm.; lat. max. 4 mm.

INDO-CHINA: Upper Mekong R., Houei Sai (*R. Vitalis de Salvaza*, May).

I have seen only a single specimen, presented to the British Museum by its discoverer.

In its markings *B. longicornis* is not unlike *B. cardoni*, Gorh., but the orange-coloured fasciæ are more extensive, only slightly interrupted at the suture (the posterior one scarcely at all), and almost connected together by the two converging finger-like processes emitted by each. The prothorax is much broader than it is represented in the figure of that species and the whole outline is much more circular. The puncturation of the upper surface is very closely and evenly distributed and that of the elytra very deep and strong, especially upon their median part. The antennæ are very slender and their three terminal joints form about one-third of the total length.

*Beccaria brevicornis*, sp. n.

Nigra, nitida, elytris irregulariter flavo-bifasciatis, fascia antica basali, ad suturam late interrupta, utrinque maculis duabus nigris includente, exteriori humerali aliaque approximata, fascia postica anteapicali, antice et postice longe hamata; late ovalis, convexa, capite crebre punctato; pronoto parum lato, ubique crebre punctato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis rectis, posticis acutis, basi trisinuato, foveis basalibus brevibus; elytris bene punctatis, punctis majoribus et minoribus intermixtis; antennis sat brevibus, ad corporis tertiam partem longitudine æquali, articulo tertio elongato, 4°-6° minutis, 7° et 8° majoribus, clava quam partem tertiam multo longiori.

Long. 6 mm.; lat. max. 4-5 mm.

INDO-CHINA: Upper Mekong R., Houei Sai (*R. Vitalis de Salvaza*, May).

Two specimens found by M. Vitalis de Salyaza are all that are yet known of this species.

It is the largest of the genus known to me and is rather less hemispherical in shape, with shorter antennæ, than its congeners. It is, however, allied to *B. longicornis*, and has closely similar markings. The pale fasciæ are more distinctly interrupted at the suture and the inner black basal spot is nearer to the shoulder than to the scutellum. The pronotum is relatively longer, more contracted in front, less distinctly margined at the sides, with feebler basal foveæ. The elytra are less strongly and regularly punctured, and the punctures are large and small intermixed. The last three joints of the antenna form more than a third of its total length and the two preceding joints are distinctly larger than the three immediately before them.

*Endomychus divisus*, sp. n.

Fulvus, capite, prothorace, scutello, pedibus antennisque nigris; sat late ovatus, convexus, pedibus antennisque parum gracilibus, pronoto breviter transverso, nitidissimo, medio subtilissimo punctulato, lateribus subparallelis, marginibus elevatis, angulis anticis rotundatis, late excavatis, posticis acutis, basi stria profunda marginato, foveis basalibus profundis ad medium attingentibus; elytris ubique distincto sat æqualiter punctatis, convexis, ad humeros latis; antennarum clava laxè articulata, longitudine ad articulos 5 præcedentes æquali, his moniliformibus. Long. 4.5-5 mm.

INDO-CHINA: Luang Prabang (March), Upper Mekong, Pou Hai Katoui (*R. V. de Salyaza*, April).

This has a rather close resemblance to the Japanese *Phæomychus rufipennis*, Mots., with which it is identical in size and coloration, but differs in the absence of a stridulating apparatus upon the head and of sexual difference in the front tibiæ. In actual relationship it appears to be nearest to *E. (Cænomychus) plagiatus*, Gorb., but it is a more stoutly-formed insect, with less slender legs and antennæ and broader prothorax. The pronotum is exceedingly finely and scantily punctured, distinctly margined at the sides, with the front angles rounded and broadly hollowed out, the hind angles acutely produced and the basal impressions broad and deep. The elytra are distinctly punctured, a little broader at the shoulders than the pronotum, and only very little wider behind the middle.

## PARARHYMBUS, gen. nov.

Corpus hemisphaericum, supra pubescens. Pronotum toto circummarginatum, basi medio lobato, foveis basalibus lineiformibus, ad medium attingentibus. Elytrorum epipleuræ latissimæ apicesque producti. Prosternum angustum, postico productum, acutum; mesosternum intra coxas quadratum, antico tuberculatum; metasternum antice retundatum, fortiter marginatum. Pedes tenues, tarsi longibus, filiformibus, tri-articulatis. Horum articulus secundus quam primo brevior, tertius quam secundus duplo longior. Ungues graciles, basi fortiter lobati. Antennæ longæ, graciles, articulo primo crasso, 2° elongato, 3° ad 8° tenuissimis, 9° ad 11° magnis, laxè articulatis.

*Pararhymbus longicornis*, sp. n.

Fusco-brunneus, capite, pronoti et elytrorum marginibus corporeque subtus rufescentibus, vel totus rufescens, pedibus antennisque flavis, harum articulo ultimo fusco; late hemisphaericus, modice convexus, supra sat dense griseo-pubescens, capite lato, parco punctulato et hirsuto, oculis sat magnis, parum grosso granulatis; pronoto parce et subtilissime punctulato, toto marginato, lateribus fortiter arcuatis, angulis anticis obtusis, posticis obsoletis, scutello minuto; elytris fortiter æqualiter punctatis, basi quam pronoto multo latioribus, humeris obsoletis, lateribus regulariter arcuatis, apicibus productis.

Long. 2.5 mm.; lat. max. 2 mm.

TONKIN: Hoabinh (August).

A series of specimens was found by M. Vitalis.

This is an addition to the very insufficiently known group of forms allied to the genus *Clemmus*, in which the tarsi are filiform and consist of only three joints, apparently through the complete fusion of the 1st and 2nd. *Pararhymbus* differs from the latter genus by the less prominent and less coarsely granulated eyes, the very slender 11-jointed antennæ, of which all the joints except the penultimate one are elongate, the absence of lateral prothoracic ridges due to the production of the basal foveæ in *Clemmus* to the front margin, and the more broadly dilated elytra, with produced apical angles.

The upper surface is clothed with a fine and not very close greyish pubescence, which is almost absent from the middle of the prothorax and the region of the scutellum. The elytra are everywhere strongly and regularly punctured.

It is very deep brown in colour, with the lower surface, the front of the head, the legs, and antennæ red, but the last

joint of the antenna is dark. The sides of the pronotum and elytra are also tinged with red and some specimens (probably immature) are entirely red.

The tibiæ and tarsi are very slender, as in allied forms, and the claws also are slender and strongly curved, with large basal lobes, from the sides of which the claws are separated only by narrow intervals. The antennæ are also slender, but the two first joints are a little thicker, the 3rd rather longer than those that follow, and the three forming the club very loosely attached to one another.

XLVI.—Cicadidæ from Indo-China.

By W. L. DISTANT.

IN my last enumeration of the species belonging to the Homopterous family Cicadidæ received from Indo-China by the efforts of Mons. R. Vitalis de Salvaza (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) iii. p. 43, 1919) no fewer than seventy-six species had been recorded. I am now enabled, by the continued assistance of the same entomologist, to add three more species to the list, thus bringing up the total to seventy-nine.

*Mogannia aliena*, sp. n.

♀. Head and abdomen black; pronotum castaneous, posterior margin ochraceous; mesonotum castaneous, with two central obconical spots on anterior margin and the lateral margins (more or less) black; abdomen above black, more or less ochraceously pilose; body beneath black; legs more or less castaneous; lateral areas of pro- and mesonota and abdomen (especially on lateral areas) ochraceously pilose; anterior area of head above thickly longly ochraceously pilose, eyes dull dark ochraceous; tegmina pale hyaline, the venation and costal area pale castaneous; an oblique dark castaneous fascia, enclosing a transverse, waved, pale, linear fascia commencing at upper end of radial area and terminating on claval area; wings hyaline, the veins pale, castaneous; the anterior area of head prominent.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀, 20; exp. tegm. 44 mm.

*Hab.* Indo-China; Tonkin (*R. V. de Salvaza*).

Allied to *M. formosana*, Mats.